Thrones tremple, and principalities totter, but great as are the agitations of the political world, they are as nothing compared with the dismay excited among the fraiernity of hatters by the display of the elegant styles and superb fabrics exhibited by Knox, of No. 128 Fulton-st., whose coverings for the head not only exceed all former efforts, but actually surpass anything hitherto conceived by human imagination. The manuractures of Knox have always been characterised by the most exquisite task hat late the country of the country of the most exquisite task hat late the Country but in these, his last productions, even the Country binness!

LEARY & Co., LEADERS AND INTRO-LEART & CO., LEADERS AND INTROCREAR OF FASTION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATE.—In 1848
we revived the Ricky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat and by
new combinations invested it with qualities, and offered it
at a price adapted to the public want. This Hat we offer as
usual. In seldition, we this day amsounce our quarterly
issue for June, 1859, under the nonmenclature of LEARY &
CO.'s Ne isonal Summer Hat. Originating with, and perfected by us, its advent forms a new era in Hatting. Other ciries
have bestowed on it their patronace, but for our own is, we
believe, reserved the triumph of fully appreciating and suslating this truly great American production.

HATS AND HEADACHES .- He who wears HATS AND HEADACHES.—He who Wears a heavy black hat when the sun is almost vertical, may be pretty sure of a headache, if nothing worse. Oznin, determined that the responsibility of such a colamity shall not fall upon him, is offering, at his lower stere, an almost unlimited diversity of summer fabrica. Besides his premier dress style of drab heavers, gud a variety of felt hats equal to the fruest made in Paris, he has a great number of catirely new styles, in straw and grars, both for gentlemen and hoys. His sumer stock is decidedly the most extensive he has ever provided for the waters season, and his prices, as usual, are graduated by the vastness of his sales, not measured by the ability of his customers to pay the highest rates.

GENIN, No. 214 Broad way, opposite St. Paul's.

GRAY, DRAB AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER HAT. BIBU, corner Pine and Nassau ets., will introduce the Summer style of Gentlemen's Hats, on Tuesday, May 25th. In addition to the varieties above mentioned, we have prepared several styles of soft far Haw, of various shades of far, securing to the wearer the perfection of comfort and convenience; together with an ample stock of newest styles of Parama and Straw Goods.

BIBD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Straw Hernets and Bloomers; Boys' Hats, &c. &c., at greatly reduced prices. A large stock to be closed at the end of the season. No. 6 John-st, first store from Broadway.

JOHN F. SEAMAN.

SUPERIOR SHOES AND GAITERS .- There are three desideratums sought for by purchasers—a really good shoe, a good fit, and a moderate price. These three can be found combined, at Watkins's, No. 114 Fulton-st. The shoes he sells ere his own make, the style of them is universally admired, and the lowness of his prices is the talk of the town.

procure at CANTELL'S, No. 376 Bowery, Shoes of a better quality, better appealance and at cheaper rates, for their children, than at any other dealers we know of. His Stock contains a great variety of these artic os, as well as every kind of Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers, &c. His famous Linen Gaiters, furnished at 12/ per pair are the coolest, Imost durable, cheapest and best feet-covering for the Ladies manufactured.

The recent large importation of Can-The recent large importation of Canwer specific properties of the second state of the

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Pailors, have removed from No. 203 to No. 627 Broadway, (Brewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleecker-sta.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their time at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING.—W.
T. JENNINGS & Co., the celebrated fashionable Tailors, have been twenty-seven years in exabilishing their present connection with the first manufactu era in Europe. The result is that they receive the new patterns and new styles of goods frought out every season in France and England, in advance of the more juvenile firms. Nor is this all. Their admirable fits and the fashionable appositance of their Ready-made Clothing, have grown into a proverb. Their popularity has been increasing for a quarter of a contury, and they sustant it by presenting, every season, such an assortment of Readymane Dress and Frock Coats, vests, Pantaloons, &c., as cannot be found elsewhere in the United States. This summer, they have introduced a unique and singularly becoming style of Summer Vests, for wrich the demand has been so great as to tax to the utmost the facilities of their extensive establishment. Especial attention is invited to their uncualed Ready-made Summer Vests, Pantaloons, Coats, Sacks, Paletots, &c. in the order department, the cutters are of the very first class, and a super swit of clothes, made to measure, can be furnished within forty-eight hours. W. Jennings & Co., No. 231 Broadsway, American Hotel. FARHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING .- W.

Checked Linen for Ladies' Traveling dresses. Printed Linen for Children's dresses; fine white and fancy Barneley Drills, for gentlemen's and boys Panta'pona; figured Scair Crash, very heavy, in various patterns, all just received per the steamer Europa, at the New York Linen Hall.

JNO. Davis & Co., No. 538 Broadway.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT .-

The best investment of the season is to invest yourself with one of A. RANKIN & CO.'s light, elastic zer-inve underwests, for Summer wear. The advantage of wearing them during the hot weather is well answn. In short, the investment will pay. Thy and be convinced. A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 104 Bowery.

MORNING ZEPHYRS .- The Zephyr Un-

dergaments sold at McLaughtin's Cheap Shirt Ware-house, corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sta, are better adapted for summer wear than any other. They are light as the brezo from which they tike their name, and should be worn by all who study health and comfort. THE ZEPHYR UNDER-SHIRTS, fur-

nished by RAY & ADAMS, No. 501 Broadway, are indeed a superior atticle. To the invalid they are health; to the deli-cate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safely; to all, comfort and luxury. The American Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 501 Broadway, opposite Nielo's. FASHION'S "PLATFORM."-It has been "resolved" by all parties, in all sections of the Union, that the superb Shutz made in conformity with GREEN'S system of taking the proportiess of the human figure, are a truly rational article. This is the latest "platform." GREEN's headquarters are at No. 1 Astor House.

Excellent Tea and Coffee, wholesale and retail, at W. P. Moon's Co.'s Tes Warehouse, No. 132 Chathamest, opposite the National Theatre. The most delicious Black Tea we ever drank, came from this es-tablishment, and cost only 4; per lb. This Tea was imported expressly for family use, in 3 and 5 lb. canisters, and 14 and 40 lb. boxes.

MOLIAN PIANOS .- HALLET, DAVIS & Co's unrivaled Pianos, with or without their much improved Mollan, being the most desirable Piano in use. A large assortment of New-York Pianos. Second-hand Pianos.—Piano to let. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. GOULD & BERRY, No. 287 Broadway.

JOLLIE'S PIANO-FORTE LOAN COMPANY .-This Company, started for the purpose of facilitating the desires of persons of limited means to become owners of an elegant Plano-forte, is now in the full tide of success. Through this plan a person may buy a Plano-forte and pay for it in installments. Call at the Ware-room, No. 300 Brondway, and

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Namen st., New-York, and No. 142 Weshington st., Beston.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. PIERCE.-Fine Portraits of these distinguished candidates for the Presidency, together with likenesses of Webster, Fillmore, Casa, Clay, Calbana, and many others who have passed from the secue of action, are open to the public, at Brany's Galleria, Nos. 200 and 207 Broadway, cor. Fultun-st.

REAPING-MACHINES-The best in use egather with Horse Hay-Rakes and all kinds tof Agricultural myself-mylements, for sale at the United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 197 Water st., Now-York, John Mayner & Co.

GARDEN SYRINGES .- The reason given Mr. Solomon Sucker. for dashing a little brandy into his frequent glasses of spring-water, at the village tavern, was, "it fills the in-ects and rakes of the chill." The dashes from the Garden Svringes also kill the insects and make the plants and flowers thrive better than any scion of the Sucker family, though sided by the example of the senior Mr. S. For sale at the Britannia Ware store of Lucius Hart, No. 6 Burling slip.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN PRICES or FLOOR-COVERING.—Only think of buying a new and beautiful English Tapestry or Francels Carpet for SI per yard! "Tistrue. Hiram Andorrson, No. 39 So very, is also seeling Floor Oil-Cobbs at 26, 3/, 3 & and 4 : Three-ply Carpets, Slo. to \$1; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 4ic. 50c, 5cc, 6cc, and 75c.; Hearth, 20/; Windw-Shades, 75c per pair; May, Druggess, Table-Covers, Matting, etc., for about one-half their real value.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON CHPHREY, Vo. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, have streestved, direct from the European manufactories, per e arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assectment of h Mossic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing any-ing ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, countryly our own, and for sale full 16 per cent. less than ber stores selling similar goods.

CARPETINES, &C. - SMITH & LOUNS

THE LAST OF KOSSUTH .- The great Magyar will soon leave America, perhaps never to return; but his admirers—and who does not semire him?—will be clad to know that a most beautiful and correct likeness of him, just taken, can be seen at Roor's popular gallery. No. 363 Broadway, where the most perfect pictures are taken any sort of weather. Roor was the first man in America to daguerreotype Kossuth.

Housekeepers and others in want of

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is. without exception or reservation, the very best ever in-worted; equally celebrated is GOURAUU's Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckies, eait rhoum, feath-worms, be-ter, sallowness, tan, roughness, to Poudre Subtile up-routs hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway. CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid

lair Dye, for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers instanter, or atural principles, and warranted free from all caustic a ances, is applied daily, and sold wholessis and retail, EISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 As forme. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the Dye, a tting on Wigs. HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S

Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parce of the World; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupec on surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold. Wholesale or Retail at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address, beware of imitations. WOMEN'S RIGHTS - A STAMPEDE

AMONG THE LADIES—"GORHAM, Ohio, June 16. Mr. LYON—Dear Sir: Four ladies met in my store yesterday, each wanting your Kathairon for the Hair. I had but one bottle left. The squabble which ensued for this one was truly magnificent. I had to clear the counter for personal safety. Send me six dozen immediately. J. DIXON "The ladies of New-Tork can be supplied by any of our Druggists at 25 cents. A Fact which cannot be questioned, is that Van Densen's Improved Wahpene has been found completely successful in restoring the hair and changing its gray color, and can be had at the Dépôt, No. 123 Chambersat; C. H. Ring, No. 192, J. Milhau, No. 183, Rice & SMITH, No. 127, M. W. Grav, No. 444 Broadway; Mrs. Haves, No. 175 Fulton-st. and No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and the other principal Druggists in the city and throughout the United States.

HAIR DYES DISPENSED WITH .- Those who use Davis's Rahvena have their grey hair changed, by a natural process, to the former color. It acts upon the reots, calls into action inert laws, and causes a new secretion of the natural coloring fluid. See Gircular, with testimony from a number of our most respectable sitizens. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Dopot, No. 306 Grandest, and at Nos. 192 Broadway. 279 Washington-st., 362 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery, and 111 Housten-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and Pills for the destruction of insects and vermin, stand by common consent and the testimony of our most eminent clitzens, at the head of all preparations of their class. In fact, they are the only safe and certain remedies for these annoyances, and if you want the ammunition that will alone accomplish the object, you must seek it from Lyon, No 421 Broadway.

I have tried almost everything for a weak stomach, and a debilitated system—asys a geutleman some few weeks since—and found no article do me so much good as Bush's Renovating Aromatic Cordini; it builds a person right up. Sold at No. 325 Green sich, cor. Duane-st., and other Druggista. Price 50 cents.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .- The Editor of The Sunday Allas 2d inst., devotes a great space in its columns to its modus opera-di. He says it is the only thing that will excite new fluid from the brain, and that it must cure when all else will fail. J. PYNE, No. 18 Anost.

HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other Diseases of the Lungs. This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, that Consumption and all Affections of the Lungs cannot only be cured, but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost any of the disorders to which the human frame is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which costs \$1, is sufficient to satisfy any patient—if not altogether too far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single does gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the malady, by the immediate relief which it of foods. This is no quack or secret re nedy. Dr. Hastinos, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the London Lancet, The Medical Times, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemispheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its efficacy by undeniable proofs of curing Chasumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of Hastinos's Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cored, or is fast curing, almost all who have use it; and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favor, as others have already done without solicitation.—Frobably two-thrids of the regular physicians on both sides of the Atlantic are now using Hastinos's Naptha Syrup in their private practice, and many of them are becoming fa HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey For Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina.

Whig Ratification Meeting. - Gen. WIN-FIELD SCOTT, for President. WM. A GRAHAM, for Vice-President.—By order of the two Whig General Committees, the Whigs of the City and County of New-York will meet at the Broadway House, on THURSDAY EVEN. ING. June 24, to ratify the nomination of the Whig Candidares for President and Vice-President of the United States. Several eminent speakers, Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and others, will speak at the meeting. Particulars noticed hereafter. GEO J. CORNELL, Chairman of Joint Committee of Arrangements. B. L. Budd, Secretary.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil-liamsburgh and Jersey City for 12s cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Fenny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete vote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office. Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Burgess & Taylor's.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents .-The America sails from Boston To-Morrow at

Congress .- The Baltimore Convention is too attractive to allow of much attention to business in Congress.

In the Senate yesterday, nothing of importance was done. The bill relating to salt lands in Michigan was passed, some petitions referred, communications received, and that was all. The House met, read the journal, and adjourned.

Br Telegraph.-Our reports were curtailed this merning by the lightning in New-Jersey. We have the doings of the Pennsylvania Whig Convention, Congress, and sundry accidents and crimes, beside the proceedings of the Whig Con-

The news from Paris by the Franklin is of an ominous aspect. Louis Napoleon, through his foremost Prætorian of the press, the notorious Granier de Cassagnac, has put forth threats of decided hostility to Belgium. It is true that the warfare with which he now menaces that State is one of commercial restrictions, but this is only the veil to disguise a darker and deadlier purpose. It will be noticed that while this writer is contradicted officially by the Moniteur, the organ of the Government, he boldly reiterates his words, alleging that he spoke them by direct authority of the Prince. The object is evidently to leave the matter in doubt, and secure the possibility of acting in either way as opportunity may serve. But this piece of jesuitism will not dupe the astute and interested observers that from Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, watch the movements of the new Napoleon. If he says war, be sure that he will have it. That war we are confiof republican democracy. And wherever the torch is lighted, and whether by Napoleon or Nicholas, it must set the Conti-

nent in a blaze. From England we learn that the Caffre war is still far from its conclusion. Gold comes in more abundantly from Australia. Feargus O'Connor's insanity has been curiously exhibited in the House of Commons. The line of steamers to the African coast seems to be succeeding well, and opening up new branches of trade.

From San Juan de Nicaragua we have the news that the British and American Governments have agreed to establish that as an independent city, according to the wish of the inhabitants expressed on the formation of the town's present Constitution. Commissioners were at once to go to Nicaragua and Costa Rica to arrange the boundaries of the new Republic; but we do not understand that any negotiations of that nature are to be attempted with his royal majesty the Mosquito Monarch, -proof enough that the British seizure of the place, on the pretense that it belonged to that potentate, was a pure and unjustifiable outrage on the rights of Nicaragua.

We regard this as on the whole a good settlement of the question. It saves what is called the honor of England, and secures the free development of an important commercial point. We earnestly hope that it has not been accompanied by a surrender on the part of our Government of the rights of Nicaragua on the river San Juan. It will be a deep disgrace to us, if that has been a part of this bargain with England. It is well that the dispute relative to San Juan should thus be settled; but it is not well if to attain it, we have betrayed a friendly State to gratify the special ambition of Great Britain and her Costa Rica.

SCOTT IS NOMINATED!

With no ordinary satisfaction do we this morning give to the breeze the Whig banner inscribed with the names of WIN-FIELD SCOTT for President and WIL-LIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President of the United States. They are both men whose capacity has been proved, whose integrity is undoubted, and will bring to the stations whereto the People are about to call them the dignity which reposes in transcendent Virtue and Patriotism.

WINFIELD SCOTT has been for more than forty years devoted to the service of his country. Born in Virginia, June 13, 1786, he was educated for the law, admitted to the bar in 1806, and the next summer volunteered in a troop of horse raised in Petersburg, on a call of President Jefferson, to protect the coast of the Chesapeake after the shameful affair of the Leonard. The next May, 1808, the Army being enlarged, he was appointed a Captain of Light Artillery, and has ever since served his country as a soldier with everincreasing renown, until his fame is now commensurate with the civilized world. No fields were more warmly contested, no laurels more proudly won, than those wherewith the name of WINFIELD SCOTT is indisolubly blended. They need not be named-the Country knows them by heart.

But Winfield Scott is not merely nor mainly distinguished as a warrior. He has served with equal eminence as a minister and preserver of Peace. The deplorable Removal of the wronged and outraged Cherokees was conducted by him with a kindness, consideration, humanity and patience which prevented the effasion of blood, which else was inevitable, and which would have deepened and darkened the stain of perfidy which that enforced Removal cast upon our National Honor. In the winter of 1832-3, he commanded the U. S. forces in Charleston Harbor during the crisis of Nullification, when one rash, irritating word from him, would probably have deluged South Carolina in blood, and might have led to the dissolution of the Union. His calmness, firmness and discretion elicited universal approbation. During the 'Patriot' troubles on the Canadian frontier, and again when the Boundary dispute between Maine and New-Brunswick threatened to plunge the two greatest free Nations into interminable butchery, Scott was placed in immediate command, and succeeded in preventing bloodshed and restoring tranquillity and harmony. His bearing, his efforts and his success on these occasions elicited the following emphatic eulogium from the heart and pen of the illustrious Dr. CHAN-NING, in his preface to his Lecture on War.

delivered in the year 1838: eficent influence of Gen. Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare henor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a pacificator, and a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, Gen. Scott has made the capiation. In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by morst influence, by the caracter conviction with which he has enforced on all, with whom he had to do, the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity and religion. It patriotism, justice, humanity and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I would do something, dent can forward no other cause than that

no matter haw little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament in a public man."

So in the War with Mexico-he did not merely conquer those he was sent to fight he wnn their esteem and admiration. While this country resounded with his victories, Mexico thought only of his humanity, his stern repression of armed license, his protection of the conquered people, and his constant anxiety for peace. If Mexico were now a part of the Union, her conqueror as he was, he would receive the vote of all her States. Could any thing more thoroughly attest his wisdom as a ruler or his worth as a man?

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM Was first known to the Nation in 1841, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, and served through the memorable XXVIIth Congress. He was not reëlected, because the Legislature of 1842-3 was of adverse politics. In the vehement struggle of 1844. he was chosen by the Whigs to breast the shock of the Texas issue as their candidate for Governor, and carried the State over an able and popular opponent by 3,153 majority on a larger vote than was ever before polled. He was reëlected in 1846 by 7,859 majority, and declined a third term, retiring to private life. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, he was called into the Cabinet, to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he still holds. He had already been indicated by the entire Whig party of North Carolina, through almost or quite every journal and public meeting, as their emphatic choice for Vice-President, to which place the National Convention has just called him.

Whigs! this ticket can be elected, and shall be! See to it, all of you!

THAT HUNKER PLATFORM. We forget whether it was Horne Tooke or some other English Churchman who, being asked if he had ever known any person who really and absolutely believed all the XXXIX Articles or Creed of his Church, replied that he had never known any one man who also believed them all, but he had known them all to be believed by one person and another. We have heard of instances wherein a devout adherent of a particular sect has been brought up all standing by ocular proof that some doctrine he had denounced as heretical and pernicious, was directly affirmed by some article of his Church's Creed which he had never heeded or had unluckily for-

Such accidents will happen-there is no ase in quarreling about them. Nor do we complain when something is affirmed as a part of the creed of our own sect or party which does not entirely accord with our individual views. No man who has any clear, distinct, sharply defined views of his own can hope to see them precisely, exactly embodied and set forth in any creed, summary or formula, which aims to express the common convictions of millions. There must be diversity of sentiment as to details, even where there is substantial accordance as to leading principles. And the lesson which this truth teaches the observing, ingenuous mind is-" Think your own thoughts-act out your own convictions-though this may compel you pointedly to differ in sentiment from those with whom a sense of public duty must nevertheless constrain you to unite in promoting great public ends deemed important alike by them

and vou." But when a creed or formula is set forth, not to affirm and declare the opinions entertained by those in whose behalf it is presented, but to constrain and correct those opinions-not to proclaim what the party does believe, but to dictate what it shall believe-then the case is entirely altered, and silence with regard to the usurpation becomes net a necessary compliance but

flagrant wrong. Hence our emphatic objection to and protest against a portion of the so-called Platform of Principles," set forth at the Whig National Convention. They were never intended to be a statement of the grounds whereon the Whig party is united and the ends which it unanimously meditates. On the contrary, they were forced upon a portion of the delegates in full view of the fact that they did not express their convictions-were driven through by the argument of menace and terror-were rammed down by the potent intimation, "Swallow in silence or we bult !" Yet in the face of every entreaty and threat, sixty-six of the delegates, (seventy as we count, voted No when the Yeas and Nays were called on their passage. Here was one-fourth of the Convertion whom not even the imperiling of the nomination of their beloved candidate and the prospect of breaking up the party could deter from protesting against the gross wrong. The 'Platform,' therefore, is not that of the entire Whig party, asthe records of the Convention attest, but that of a majority only-a majority which had and could have no claim to bind any who dissent from their declaration. We are of that sort, and there are many more such.

Let us endeavor hastily to show why, by a

hasty review of the 'Platform,' scanning

its various planks in detail-as follows:

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.
The Whigs of the United States, in Convention

sembled, adhering to the great conservative Republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding condence in their capacity for soil-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sutained in its Constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

-We have no objection to the views here

expressed, but they are not distinctively Whig, nor do we perceive any strong necessity for thus asserting them. The antagonist party has been making a loud noise in behalf of State Rights for a quarter of a century, and meantime has committed more outrageous violations of those Mights than any other party ever did. Surely, if a State has any essential Rights, the right to choose its own associates should be among them; yet Texas, a Foreign Nation, was thrust into the Union as a State, with a litter of three or four additional States in prospect, against the most determined resistance and protest of ten of the States then composing the Union-and all this by the main strength of 'the Democracy,' always so fierce (in words) for State Rights.' We object, therefore, to the Whigs' making loud professions of their devotion to 'State Rights,' lest we should soon find them overbearing and outraging those Rights as recklessly as the Pharisaic Democracy.

Pharisaic Democracy.

3. That while struggling Freedom, every where, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of our Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping our selves free from all entanging alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is net to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

-We are very glad to hear that "struggling Freedom, every where, enlists the warmest sympathies of the Whig party,' as we had been led to fear that such was not the fact with regard to a good many of the Platform-builders at Baltimore and those they represented. There is hope of a party which (if only in words) sympathises with "struggling Freedom every where." It can't help doing a deal of good, even though it should not heartily mean to. Nor do we object to what this plank says about "entangling alliances." "foreign ground," and "our mission." All this is pretty good. But we do object that this plank dodges the vital, the pracrical point; and this we proceed to set forth, viz. : Suppose the European Despots should openly avow a determination to put down Republics and Liberty of Conscience everywhere, and should thereupon proceed to overwhelm and crush Switzerland. Chili, New-Grenada, &c .- ought we could we afford to, await our turn? -or should we anticipate and so avert the impending blow? Suppose the Allied Despots should proclaim their resolve to crush what we consider Liberty every whereshould we go on mumbling and maundering about "entangling alliances," "Farewell Address," "teaching by example," and the like inapplicable platitudes? We rather think the People would insist on some more pertinent and positive declaration. Now we object to plank 3 that thing not at all to the purpose. Nobody is contending that we should form "enstand on foreign ground," "impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force," nor any of the pa-

it evades the real issue, and asserts sometangling alliances," "quit our own to raded bugbears. What the men of this age do ask, is simply that our Government shall manifest a consciousness that he who sets fire to the house adjoining ours in essence and effect sets fire to ours-that a conspiracy of Kings to crush Republicans elsewhere because they are Republicans, is in truth a conspiracy against our Liberties and National existence. And this is left uninscribed on plank 3, as also on the corresponding plank of the other Baltimore Platform, which was (if any thing) rather more evasive and gassy than this. We shall stand on neither.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

-This is rather foggy, but quite true if it means to condemn flibustiering in Cuba, Mexico, or elsewhere, it is particularly good. To set forth the whole truth, however, it should have proceeded to say that " Where the people make the laws," &c., "they should be careful not to have any laws which a just, humane, conscientious man would wish or be impelled to violate."

5. Government should be conducted on principles of 5. Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the ex-penses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived from duties on imports, and not from direct taxes, and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just dis-crimination, and, when practicable, by Specific Duties, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American Industry, equally to all classes and to all por-tices of the country. tions of the country.

-There is much important truth and a good deal of twaddle combined in No. 5. It is very true that Government should be conducted with economy, though with the strictest economy,' we apprehend no government ever was or soon will be conducted in this world. It is quite true that the Revenues of the Federal Government should be derived mainly from Imposts. and not from Direct Taxes; true, also, that Duties should be Specific, so far as practicable; and that these should be so adjusted as to encourage and develop Home Industry. But how timidly, grudgingly, is all this asserted ? Suppose the Government | National Conventions or Doctors of Divis-

should henceforth need no revenue-what then? Would the duty of encouraging developing, diversifying our National Industry no longer exist? Is this indeed on subordinate, secondary a matter that it may properly be held in subservience to any other function, necessity, or daty? We have not so learned Political Economy. We hold Protection of far greater importance than Revenue-that the former (if either) should be the main consideration and the latter the incident-and that a wise, vigilant, paternal government could. by judicious Protection, increase the wealth of the Nation and the general comfort of the People by more than three times the amount of its Annual Revenues. If so, why should Protection be treated as incidental or subordinate to Revenue ?

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair Harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable Rivers, wherever such improvements are necessary for the common defense and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character. -This is broad, strong, and unequivocal,

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded slike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and sequicescence in the constitutional messures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

It is the best of the series.

-Rather primer-like, but there is nothing bad in it.

8. That the series of acts of the thirty-first Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the nacessty of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question that settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discounts nance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or bowever the attempt may be made; and we will majotain this system as essential as the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union. -That "the Compromise measures,"

including the Fugitive Slave Law, will stand for years on the statute-book unaltered, we have no manner of doubt. Some of them are in their nature irrepealable; some are so proper and right in themselves that they would stand if to that end they required reënacting every year. Having been an early and earnest believer that Compromise with regard to the New Territories was necessary-having done what we could to promote that Compromise-we have not the least objection to an assertion of its 'finality,' except that we consider it superfluous, irritating and mischievous. There is no probability that one of the · Compromise measures,' including even the Fugitive Slave Law most unwisely and perniciously foisted in among them, will be altered by Congress during the present generation. The Slave States have 28 votes in the Senate, even without Delaware, and can at all times prevent any repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law by threatening to bolt from any party that favors it. There will be no need of menacing the Dissolution of the Union-the law may be upheld a great deal cheaper than that.

If, then, this plank had simply affirmed that the Compromise measures, one and all, would not and should not be altered. we should only have objected to it as entirely foreign to the distinctive principles and aims of the Whig party—as idle, use less, and mischievous.

But by "the question thus settled," the

plank evidently means to cover all questions relative to Slavery, and to denounce all discussion, criticism or remonstrance respecting the existence of Slavery in this country as perilous and wrong. All this is alike futile and preposterous-we defy it, execrate it, spit upon it. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nothing in our Union, which forbids the indignant exposure of any wrong, the reprehension of any iniquity, such as Slavery generally is and perpetually tends to create. The enslavement of men and women, their complete subjugation as chattels to the will of others, is an offense against God and Humanity, such as cannot fail to draw down retribution on the headsof all who willingly participate therein. The existence d Slavery in this land of Liberty and Light is the darkest stain on our National character and the great, appalling obstacle to the diffusion of Freedom over the world by the blaze of our inspiring example. It must come to an end; and, while we of the Free States have no power under the Constitution to interfere legislatively with its existence in other States, yet the moral and social power that we all possess, not as citizens of the Union, but as menwhich no Constitution created, and none can rightfully take away-we are bound to use, as we are all other power, for the dimination of evil and the utmost difusion of good. We say, then, in all kindness and defer-

ence to the opinions of the elder and wiser, that agitation respecting Slavery can only cease with the existence of Slavery, which is its impelling cause—that Conventions and Congresses and Platforms can do nothing effectual for its repression. It were as idle to resolve that tides should no longer flow, nor volcanoes emit lava, as that Slavery shall cause no agitation. The more formidable the effort to repress such agitation, the more certain are its increase and diffusion.

If the South really desire to limit and arrest agitation, it should discourage and inhibit the hunting of Fugitives from Slavery in Free States. For this hunting does, it will, it must create agitation who ever it takes place, and there is no power is